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vada and Arizona, on account of their well-known mineral wealth, the extent of their agricultural capacities becomes an interesting subject of inquiry.

Thus far, all authorities concur in representing the immense area out of which these new territories are to be erected, as well as New Mexico and Utah, to be comparatively a *rainless* region, in which no crops can be grown, except by irrigation. Should this prove to be the case, their future value and importance must be much less than is generally anticipated.

There will undoubtedly be a very large emigration, on the opening of the season, to the gold fields recently discovered in the vicinity of Pike's Peak. Can food be raised for it in the vicinity of the mines? The wild animals that now contribute largely to the support of the miners will soon disappear. The country is probably well-adapted to grazing, but something else is required for a large and prosperous State. There are, undoubtedly, tracts of bottom lands, that can be irrigated, but not of sufficient area to sustain a large population.

Only a very small amount of rain falls upon any of the plains that skirt the eastern and southern base of the Rocky Mountains, or upon the plains that lie between these and the Sierra Nevada range. The lofty summits of both condense the small amount of moisture carried inland from the sea. Upon these there is a considerable deposit of moisture. They are the source of all the rivers in the territories described. Does the rain descend their slopes sufficiently far as to fall in quantity upon arable lands? What little that can be collected upon this point shows that it does not. Mr. Graham, the recently elected delegate to Congress from Colona, states, in a letter describing that country, that no rain falls there after June.

The subject of this inquiry is an important one, and these remarks are designed to invite communications in reference to the meteorology of all that portion of the continent east of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges of mountains, and west of the 99th meridian from Greenwich.

P.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

INDIA: ITS EXTENT AND POPULATION.

I.—BENGAL PRESIDENCY—

a. Under the Governor General in Council :
Area: sq.m. Populat'n.

1. Punjab—viz., Lahore, Jhelum, Moultan, Leia, Peshawar, Jullunder..	73,535	10,435,710
2. Cis-Sutlej States.....	8,090	2,282,111
3. Oude	25,000	5,000,000
4. Nagpore or Berar....	76,432	4,650,000
5. Pegu	32,250	570,180
6. Tenasserim Provinces.	29,168	115,431
7. Eastern Straits Settlements, Singapore, etc.	1,575	202,540

Total..... 246,050 23,255,972

b. Under Lt.-Governor of Bengal:

1. Regulation Provinces —viz., Patna, Bhangulpore, Moorschedabad, Dacca, Jessore, Sunderbunds, Chittagong, Cuttack.....	126,133	37,262,163
2. Non-Regulation Provinces—viz., Assam, Cachar, Territory resumed from Toola Ram Senahputter, S.W. Frontier, Arracan.....	95,836	3,590,234

Total 221,969 40,852,397

c. Under Lt.-Gov. of N.W. Provinces:

1. Regulation Provinces, —viz., Delhi, Meerut, Rohilkund, Agra, Allahabad, Benares.....	72,052	30,271,885
2. Non-Regulation Provinces—viz., Kumaon and Ghurwal, Jaunsar and Bawar, Dehra Dhoon, Khote Kasim, Bhutty Territory, Jalam and Jansi, Ajmere, British Mhairwarrah, Saugor and Nerbuddha, British Nimaur.....	33,707	3,383,308

Total 105,759 33,655,193

Total Bengal Presidency. 573,778 97,763,562

II.—MADRAS PRESIDENCY—Under Lt.-Gov. of Madras:

1. Regulation Provinces, — viz., Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Guntoor, Kurnoul, Cudapah, Nellore, Bellary, N. Arcot, S. Arcot, Chingleput, Madras City, Salem, Coimbatore, Canara, Malabar, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnivelly..	119,526	20,120,495
2. Non-Regulation Provinces—viz., Ganjam, Visagapatam, Coorg..	12,564	2,316,802

Total Madras Presidency. 132,090 22,437,297

III.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—Under Lt.-Gov. of Bombay:		
1. Bombay—viz., Ahmedabad, Kaira, Brouch, Surat, Tannah, Can-deish, Bombay and Colaba Islands (incl. C. of Bombay), Poonah, Ahmednugger, Shola-poor, Ruttangherry, Bel-gaum, Dharwar.....	57,723	9,015,534
2. Sattara	10,222	1,005,771
3. Sind—viz., Shikarpur, Frontier Districts, Hyderabad, Kurrachee, Thur and Packur.....	63,599	1,768,737
Total Bombay Presidency.	131,544	11,790,042

Total of three Presidencies.. 837,412 131,990,901

IV.—NATIVE STATES—Under British protection :

a. Subordinate to Bengal:			
1. Gwalior (Scindia's Dominions).....	33,119	3,228,512	
2. Golab Sing's Dom'ns.....	60,000	3,000,000	
3. Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions).....	95,337	10,666,080	
4. Indore (Holkar's Dominions).....	8,318	815,164	
5. Nepaul	54,500	1,940,000	
6. Rajpoot States.....	114,393	7,412,426	
7. Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.....	12,452	1,580,384	
8. Sikh Protected States.	7,366	1,894,800	
9. Other States.....	130,050	8,164,840	
Total.....	515,535	38,702,206	

b. Subordinate to Madras:			
1. Mysore.....	30,886	3,460,696	
2. Travancore.....	4,729	1,011,824	
3. Other States.....	16,194	741,151	

c. Subordinate to Bombay:			
1. Cutch	6,764	500,536	
2. Kattywar Petty Chiefships.....	19,830	1,468,900	
3. Kolapore.....	3,445	500,000	
4. Other States.....	30,516	2,000,934	
Total.....	60,575	4,460,370	

Total Protected States ... 627,919 48,376,247

Total of British and Protected India..... } 1,465,331 180,367,148

V.—FRENCH POSSESSIONS:

1. Chandernagore.....	4	31,396
2. Karical.....	63	59,872
3. Mahe.....	2	3,419
4. Pondicherry	107	96,712
5. Yananon.....	13	6,464
Total of French India.	189	197,863

VI.—PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS:		
1. Goa, Salcette, Bardez,	1,458	363,788
2. Damaon	83	33,950
3. Diu.....	12	10,658

Total Portuguese India. 1,553 408,596

VII.—INDEPENDENT NATIVE STATES:		
1. Bhotan	34,506	1,812,000
2. Nepaul.....	35,208	1,880,000

Total Independent India. 69,714 3,692,000

RECAPITULATION.

BRITISH INDIAN EMPIRE:

Bengal Presidency.....	573,778	97,763,562
Madras Presidency.....	132,090	22,437,297
Bombay Presidency	131,544	11,790,042

NATIVE STATES SUBORDINATE TO THE BRITISH:

Under Bengal.....	515,535	38,702,206
Under Madras.....	51,809	5,213,671
Under Bombay.....	60,575	4,460,370

Total British India..... 1,465,331 180,367,148

French Indian Possessions.....	189	197,863
Portuguese Indian Possessions..	1,553	408,596
Independent Native States.....	69,714	3,692,000

Total of India..... 1,536,787 183,777,456

Deduct Pegu, the Tenasserim Provinces, and the Eastern Straits Settlements in Further India, dependent on Bengal	62,993	888,151
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Total in Hindostan..... 1,503,794 183,777,456

The table appearing above, has been compiled from the returns of 1856, and with the intention of exhibiting in a concise form the political divisions of the great middle peninsula of Asia and its dependencies, chiefly those portions composing the British Indian Empire as now organized, and which has recently been erected into a royal government under the immediate sovereignty of the Queen of England. It exhibits also the extent and population of the French and Portuguese Possessions—small, indeed, but valuable as trading stations; and also the extent and population of the states which still retain their nominal independence. Until lately, the Danes held Tranquebar and Serampore, the first on the Coromandel coast and the latter in Bengal: these were purchased by the British

The recent transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, did not change the political subdivisions of the country.